144 contact with Lithuanian and German tribes, the
174 result of which was, to a certain extent, a mixed population.

167 Gradually some of these Balto-Finnic people
162 began to migrate to the north across the Gulf of Finland. The country here was probably already known to them as rich in forests and hunting grounds, and at that time it was only very sparsely populated by nomadic Lapps and perhaps some Germanic people with settlements along the southwestern coastal area. The tribes moving over to the north were called the Finns (suomalaiset) and the Tavastians (hämäläiset). A third tribe, the Karelians (karjalaiset), had probably migrated by land over the Karelian Isthmus and had settled around Lake Ladoga, pushing their frontier slowly westward. These

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three tribes are the elements comprising the present-day Finnish nation, the common designation for which has been adopted from the name of the westernmost branch of the population.

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The first Finnish settlers were already agricultural people, although hunting and fishing no doubt provided a more ample living. They also had already developed their own artistic forms, as shown by grave finds of tools, clothing and ornaments, and by their epical poetry, preserved in the Kalevala and still unsurpassed by anything Finnish poets have achieved in later ages. Epic poetry is an important source for historical investigation, as it reflects the feuds the ancient Finns had with the Scandinavian Vikings during a heroic, military era which

369 During the last few decades Finland has been
162 changing from a predominantly agricultural to an industrial country. In 1950 42 per cent of its population received their livelihood from agriculture and 42 per cent from industry, while the share of other occupations is 16 per cent. As a considerable part of Finnish industry is carried on in large self-contained units situated in the country, 69 per cent of the population can still be classed as rural, and only 31 per cent as urban. On the other hand, it has to be remembered that many communities in Finland are classified as rural although they show concentrations of population much larger than many of the cities and market towns.

361 The populations of the major Finnish cities
161 on 1 January 1955 were as follows:

Annex "A," Subparagraph 1e,

Sociological Background

LANGUAGES

191 Finland is officially a bilingual country in which Finnish and Swedish both have the position of national languages to be used equally in jurisdiction, administration and education. In 1940 the languages spoken as mother tongues by the population of Finland were as follows:

191	Finnish	3,327,534 speakers
162	Swedish	353,985 "
	Others (total)	14,098 "
	Russian	7,210 "
	German	2,861 "
	Lappish	2,345 "
	Diverse languages	1,682 "

Of these language groups only Finnish and

191 Swedish have practical importance. The speak-
162 ers of the other languages mostly live in the biggest cities, except for the Lapps, who are scattered in the four large northernmost communities of Finland: Utsjoki, Inari, Sodankylä and Enontekiö.

The number of Swedish-speaking people has been steadily decreasing, due to a lower birth rate and a higher rate of emigration as compared to the Finnish-speaking part of the population. In 1880 Finnish was spoken by 85.2 per cent, Swedish by 14.3 per cent and other languages by 0.5 per cent of the population, but in 1950 the corresponding figures were 91.2 per cent, 8.6 per cent and 0.2 per cent. The reasons for the special position of the Swedish language in Finland are historical.

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●162 The Swedish-speaking population has its origin partly in Swedish immigrants, who moved over during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, partly in the originally Finnish families who changed over to Swedish during the period when it was the language of the educated class. It was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that a Finnish-speaking educated population was established from Swedish-speaking people turning back to Finnish and from the sons of farmers who now had an opportunity to attend Finnish schools.

Even today the Swedish-speaking population is concentrated in the western and southern coastal area and in the archipelago between Sweden and Finland. Åland apparently never has been inhabited by Finnish-speaking people, and

191 with the help of its special political position it
162 tries to resist any Finnish expansion. The islands southwest of the city of Turku are generally Swedish-speaking, while those to the northwest are Finnish-speaking. Along the Gulf of Finland the Swedish-speaking area extends from south of Turku in the west almost to Kotka in the east, and along the Gulf of Bothnia south of Kristiina to Kokkola in the north. The major cities--in this area Helsinki, Turku and Vaasa--are all predominantly Finnish-speaking.

The Swedish-speaking minority is still an important factor in public life, although its [565] value is generally exaggerated abroad. There are still proportionally more Swedish than Finnish-speaking people among the well-to-do classes, and the control of most of the

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industrial concerns is in their hands. But, on the other hand, there are poor Swedish-speaking fishermen in the outer archipelago. In cultural life Swedish long since has ceased to

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be the leading language. There has been much controversy between these languages groups. The Finnish-speaking group has greatly resented the special position of Swedish, considering the language to have unproportional privileges and to be a threat to national unity; the Swedish-speaking people have shown separatistic tendencies, regarding themselves as a kind of "chosen people." The recent war did much, however, to lessen this controversy, and even the Finnish speakers have admitted that the Swedish-speaking segment has had its importance in strengthening the ties which bind Finland to Scandinavia.

591 longer time--a situation that has brought many difficulties for everyone involved.

• 162 Wars have contributed to the predominance of the female population. While in 1938 there were 1047 females for every 1000 males, in 1944 the figure had risen to 1092. There were about 30,000 or 8-9 per thousand new marriages in 1939, but immediately after the war the figure rose to 50,000 or 11-13 per thousand a year. Now it is approximately on the pre-war level; in 1951 32,143 new marriages (7.9 per thou-

582 sand) took place. The severe housing shortage
[362] and difficult economic conditions have greatly contributed to a rise in the average age for marriage. Today it is around twenty-five, somewhat more for men and somewhat less for women, while the legal age is eighteen for men and seventeen for women.

586 and seventeen for women. One of the consequences of war was an increase in the divorce rates. In the 1930's only about 1400 marriages, or 0.4 per thousand, ended in divorce; in 1945 the figure was 5605, or 1.5 per thousand. Recently the rate has again declined; in 1951 3450 divorces were granted.

•162 The families in Finland are a little larger than in Scandinavia, 4 to 5 children being com-

[369] mon. As in other places, children are more numerous in the rural areas, especially among the poorest population, than in the cities.

[162] Large families are encouraged by tax exemptions and benefits paid for each child under sixteen, regardless of the financial position of the parents.

737 The care of old people mostly remains in the family. For those who cannot be properly

795 the most important position in the religious life of Finland. Since 1923 there has been complete freedom of religion, but only a few have withdrawn from the Church, and other denominations (not including the Greek Catholics), openly permitted since 1880, have very small memberships.

162 In 1948 the distribution of the different religious groups among the citizens of Finland was as follows:

Lutherans	3,998,344 persons (95.8 per cent of the entire population)
Others (total)	177,392 persons (4.2 per cent)
In Civil Register (not belonging to any church)	90,341
Greek Catholics	71,123
Free Lutherans	5,441
Seventh Day Adventists	2,671

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Baptists	2,138
Methodists	2,107
Jewish	1,535
Roman Catholics	1,163
Moslems	621
Free Catholics	135
Mormons	80
Jehovah's Witnesses	26
Anglicans	11

771 Since every child from birth is automatically categorized according to the belief of his parents, these numbers by no means indicate the percentage of active church membership. The majority consists of indifferent members, who go to church occasionally and who have the minister to officiate only at baptism, marriage and burial. There exist no statistics on regular church attendance, but it should be around 10

Annex "A," Subparagraph 1m,

Sociological Background

LABOR FORCE

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In the beginning of the twentieth century about 80 per cent of the population of Finland won a livelihood from agriculture, but since then a strong industrialization has taken place. This development was especially noticeable between the two world wars, and after the armistice of 1944 several factors, e.g. the payments of war indemnity to Russia and the rehabilitation of the Karelians, only accelerated the process. While in 1940 53.7 per cent of the entire population was employed in agriculture, including forestry and fishing, 33.1 per cent in industry, and 13.2 per cent in other occupations, the corresponding figures in 1950 were 42 per cent each for agriculture and industry and 16 per cent for the rest.